

WILSON DECLARES MAJORITY FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

President and Taft Speak to Big
Audience in New York.

CRITICS OF COVENANT HIT

Former President Says He's Trying to
Find Out What the Monroe Doc-
trine Means—Woodrow De-
clares Certain Powers Have
Not Observed the Tem-
per of the World.

New York, March 5.—On the eve of his return to Paris President Wilson told an audience of 5,000 persons in the Metropolitan opera house that he was convinced that the majority of the people were in favor of the league of nations.

The league, he asserted, is the only means of assuring permanent peace. It is meant, he said, as a pledge to all outlaw nations that they must not attempt any such enterprise as Germany had attempted.

Critics of the covenant, he said, evidently had not observed the temper of the world or the temper of the boys in khaki. "Those boys," he said, "went over there with the feeling that they were sacredly bound to the realization of those ideals."

The president spoke in his usual carefully mediated tones, but now and then carried away by interest in his subject, raised his voice almost to a shout as he emphasized some telling point. He was frequently interrupted by applause. The audience clearly was in sympathy with him and with his plan for making war impossible in the future.

His opening assertion, "I won't come back till it's over, over there," won the approval of his hearers and he was compelled to halt for more than a minute until the applause had subsided. Throughout, he spoke without reference to notes or manuscript.

There was deafening applause at the conclusion of the speech when the president, speaking of the aims of the conference, said:

"God give us the strength and vision to do it wisely. God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it with out counting the cost and measure we were true Americans, lovers of liberty and of the right."

Mr. Taft, in his speech, endorsed the president's plans for a league of nations. The practicality of the proposed covenant was explained by Mr. Taft. The boycott, he asserted, would be an effective weapon against any nation refusing to abide by decisions of the league.

The Monroe doctrine, Mr. Taft said, had been subjected to many varying interpretations.

"I have no objection to putting into the covenant of the league a reservation as to the Monroe doctrine if we can only find out what it is."

What the President Said.

The band struck up "Over There" as the president stepped forward to speak.

"My fellow citizens, I accept the invitation of the air just passed; I will not come back till it's over, over there." (Applause.) And yet I pray God in the interests of peace and of the world that that may be soon. (Applause.) The first thing I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations. (Applause.) I know that that is true. I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country and the voice rings true in every case. I account myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this great cause. (Applause.) He has displayed an elevation of view and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise. (Applause.) And I am the more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. (Applause.) No party has the right to appropriate this issue and no party will in the long run dare oppose it. (Applause.)

"We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of many of the main features of the proposed covenant of the league of nations that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting. I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conferences of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the league of nations. The representatives of fourteen nations sat around that board—not young men, not men inexperienced in the affairs of their own countries, not men inexperienced in the politics of the world—and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the concurrence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement and an effective working agreement with regard to this league of the civilized world. There was a conviction in the whole impulse. There was conviction of more than one sort. There was the conviction that this thing ought to be done, and there was also the conviction that no man there would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it.

"We have been hearing for all these weary months that this agency of war has tasted of the sinister purpose of the central empires. The Austro-Hungarian empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish empire has disappeared (Applause) and the nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of liberation—are now responsible as the trustees of the assets of those great nations. (Applause.)

"One of the things that the league of nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue. Intrigue cannot stand publicity and if the league of nations were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue. It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the league, to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring. (Applause.) There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion and I think everybody here present will agree with me that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week. (Applause.) The British foreign office suggested it, it pleased that there might be a day or two delay so that the representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare permit a day's discussion. You know what happened.

Outlaw at Large.

So soon as the world realized that an outlaw was at large, the nations began one by one to draw together against him. We know for a certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and with Russia she never would have undertaken the enterprise, and the league of nations is meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain but the United States and the rest of the world will go in to stop enterprises of that sort. (Applause.) And so the league of nations is nothing more nor less than the covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by some of the most precious blood ever spilled. (Applause.) The liberated peoples of the Austro-Hungarian empire and of the Turkish empire call out to us for this thing. It has not arisen in the council of statesmen. Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment, because it sees that statesmen have had no vision and that the only vision has been the vision of the people. (Applause.) Those who suffer, see those against whom wrong is wrought know how desirable is the right and the righteous. The nations that have long been under the heel of the Austrian, that have long suffered before the German, that have long suffered the indescribable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world, generation after generation, for justice, for liberation, for support, and no cabinet in the world has heard them. Private organizations, pitying hearts, philanthropic men and women have poured out their treasures in order to relieve these sufferings; but no nation has said to the nations responsible, 'You must stop; this thing is intolerable, and we will not permit it.' (Applause.) And the vision has been with the people.

"My friends, I wish you would reflect upon this proposition: The vision of what is necessary for great reforms has seldom come from the top in the nations of the world. It has come from the need and the aspiration and the self-assertion of great bodies of men who meant to be free. (Applause.) And I can explain some of the criticisms which have been leveled against this enterprise only by the supposition that the men who utter the criticisms have never felt the great pulse of the heart of the world. (Applause and cheers.)

Scorches Certain Senators.

"And I am amazed, not alarmed, but amazed (applause) that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. (Applause.) These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is now. Everybody else does. (Laughter.) I do not know where they have been closeted; I do not know by what influences they have been blinded, but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of thoughts of mankind. (Applause.) And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat; the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate (applause). The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Now the heart of the world is awake and the heart of the world must be satisfied. Do not let yourselves suppose for a moment that the uneasiness in the populations of Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives; something very much deeper underlies it all than that. They see that their governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression and that there is no force of foresight or of prudence in any modern cabinet to stop war. And therefore they say: 'There must be some fundamental cause for this,' and the fundamental cause 'they are beginning to perceive to be that nations have stood singly or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering prejudice, increasing the danger war, rather than concerting measures to prevent it; and that if there is right in the world, if there is justice in the world, there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice (applause).'

HEALTHY HENS PRODUCED BY RIGHT FEED AND SHELTER AT UNIFORM TEMPERATURE



A Successful Flock Depends on Early Care of Chicks.

Did you ever watch Mrs. Cock Rob in care for her young? She builds for them a downy, comfortable nest; she rustles plenty of choice worms to satisfy their hunger; in her every action she shows care and solicitude for the welfare of her brood. Similarly, the management and brooding of young chicks necessitate the maximum of conscientious attention in order that every possible comfort and facility be provided for the rapid and economical development of the baby flock. On many poultry farms the brooding of chickens is one of the most critical operations, especially for the beginner.

Rearing Chickens With Hen.

Sitting hens should be confined to slightly darkened nests at hatching time and not disturbed unless they step on or pick their chickens when hatching, in which case the chickens should be removed as soon as dry to a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material, and kept near a fire until all the eggs are hatched; or the eggs may be removed and placed under a quieter hen whose eggs are hatching at the same time. An incubator may also be used to keep the earliest hatched chickens warm, in case they are removed from the nest. If the eggs hatch unevenly, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often get restless after a part of the chicks are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heat is necessary. Remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as the hatching is over. Hens should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep them quiet; otherwise many hens will leave the nest. In most cases it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over.

Dusting the Hen.

The hen should be powdered with a good insect powder before moving her and the chickens to the brood coop. She should be dusted every two weeks, or as often as necessary until the chickens are weaned. If live become thick on the chickens, or if they are troubled with head lice, a very little grease, such as lard or vasoline, may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings, and around the vent. Great care should be taken, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens, as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal.

The hen should be confined in the

coop until the chicks are weaned, while the chickens are allowed free range after they are a few days old. Where hens are allowed free range and have to forage for feed for themselves and the chicks, they often take them through wet grass, where the chicks may become chilled and die. Most of the feed the chicks secure in this manner goes to keep up the heat of the body, whereas feed eaten by those that are with a hen that is confined produces more rapid growth, as the chicks do not have too much exercise. Then, too, in most broods there are one or two chicks that are weaker than the others, and if the hen is allowed free range the weaker ones often get behind and out of the hearing of the mother's cluck and call. In most cases this results in the loss and death of those chicks.

Milk Mash Is Good for Chicks.

The young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder. The first feed may contain either hard-boiled eggs, Johnny cake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats, which feeds or combinations may be used with good results. Mashies mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life, but the mixture should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition. After the chickens are two months old they may be fed four times daily, and after three months old three times daily, with good results. Johnny cake composed of the following ingredients in the proportions named is a very good feed for young chicks: One dozen unfertilized eggs or one pound of sifted beef scrap to ten pounds of cornmeal; add enough milk to make a pasty mash, one tablespoonful of baking soda, and bake until done. Dry bread crumbs may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture eggs, or rolled oats, or Johnny cake mixtures five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely cracked grains of equal parts by weight of cracked wheat, finely cracked corn, and pinhead oatmeal or rolled oats to which about 5 per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 per cent of charcoal, millet or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, when they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixture.

COLD WEATHER FEED FOR CHICKEN FLOCK

Give Grain in Deep Litter to Make
Hens Exercise.

To Obtain Best Results It Is Necessary to Give Fowls Plenty to Eat
—Beef Scrap Is Essential for
Egg Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Feed grain in a deep litter on the floor and make the hens exercise for it. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and of the scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to get good results, but the birds should always be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-third of the scratch grains in the morning and two-thirds at night. In this way the hens are forced to exercise more than if they receive all the grain they desire at the morning feed. A good scratch mixture may be made of equal parts, by weight, of cracked corn, wheat and oats, and a mash may be made of two parts cornmeal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings and beef scrap. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangel wurzel beets, cut alfalfa, or sprouted oats, should be supplied to replace the green feed which the fowls have been securing in the fields; and beef or fish scrap, skim milk, cut green bone, or some similar feed is needed to replace the bugs which the fowls have been getting on the range. Beef scrap or feed of this nature is very essential in securing a good supply of eggs during the winter months.

FEED CHICKS OFTEN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Feed young chickens three to five times daily, according to your experience in poultrying. Do not overfeed. Furnish small quantities of food, barely enough to satisfy the appetites of the young fowls, and keep them exercising during the daytime. But at the evening meal allow the chicks to eat all they want. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is apt to result among those confined.

POULTRY NOTES

Early hatching means more chicks raised.

If you have surplus buttermilk feed it to hens instead of pigs every time.

Chickens should have lime and sand before them all the time, if possible.

Early hatching means eggs in the fall and winter when prices are highest.

Early hatching means higher prices for the surplus cockerels marketed as broilers.

Early hatching means early maturing pullets that become broody earlier the following spring.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

THE FURNACE.

"Well," said the furnace, "I wouldn't be an ice box for anything in the world."

"I don't suppose you could be," said the ice box.

"What don't you suppose I could be?" asked the furnace.

"I don't suppose you could be an ice box."

"That is true. I couldn't be," said the furnace.

Now the furnace and the ice box were both in a big cellar. The ice box was some distance away from the furnace but still they were in the same cellar. The ice box was off, near a door, which was by some steps. These steps led up to the kitchen of the house and everyone came down to the ice box to get out the food which was going to be used and the milk and all such things which belong in an ice box.

Of course, half of the year the furnace wasn't doing anything, and in the winter time the ice box did not have nearly so much ice given to it.

"I feel sorry for you," said the furnace. "Here you are so cold and you haven't even enough warmth about you to make the ice melt quickly as it does in the summer time."

"You have to be so cold always, even in the winter you have to be cold. That is the saddest of all. In the summer I'm not so hot myself but as soon as a cold day comes I am ready to be warm."

"Poor old ice box, you have my sympathy. That is to say, I feel sorry for you, terribly sorry, poor old ice box."

"Now look here, furnace," said the



How You've Made the Family Shiver.

ice box, "don't feel so sorry for me (that you can't tell the truth. I am not old. I am only two years old. You are really far older."

"I agree, and I admit that what you say is true," said the furnace. "And really anyone could tell that I was older, for I am so much wiser."

"I wouldn't be such a silly, giddy young thing as to be cold. I would know enough to have plenty of coal on my fire so as to keep warm."

"Ah, furnace, you mustn't boast too much," said the ice box. "I've heard the family having great trouble with you. There are days, sometimes the cold, cold ones, too, when you won't burn. I've even known you to go out sometimes."

"And oh, how you have made the family shiver. You have behaved like a naughty, naughty person. You wouldn't go when you were supposed to go. You have made them fuss over you and fuss over you."

"And why shouldn't they fuss over me?" asked the furnace. "I'm the furnace, I am the great and warm and powerful furnace. I keep the whole house warm. I keep all the people in it warm."

"But you don't keep them warm when you go out and when you go slowly and when you won't burn nicely," said the ice box.

"That is to show that I won't let anyone think I'm so unimportant that I don't have to be noticed and fuss over."

"It shows that sometimes you are very mean, furnace. Important and great and wise and clever creatures don't have to be fuss over. They're above it."

"Look here, young ice box," said the furnace. "I don't want any rules from you. You are a fine thing to talk about a creature keeping warm. What warmth do you ever give to any one, I'd like to know?"

"You're right, furnace, I don't give any warmth. But I am not supposed to, and you are. I am supposed to keep the ice and to make folks cool in the hot summer and make the food keep nice and fresh and cool. I do my work, I do. And you should do yours, you should."

"I do it all right, never fear," said the furnace, though it knew that many a time it had behaved pretty badly. But now it was mad and it went for all it was worth and the ice box chuckled and said to itself, "The poor people have been saying how cold they were and how badly the furnace was behaving. Now the furnace is mad and will behave by burning and raging for all it is worth."

And the furnace burned angrily and furiously and how nice and warm the people kept on that cold winter's day!

Farthest From Bark.

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree?—Because it is farthest from the bark.

FRANTIC WITH PAIN

Long Suffering From Kidney Trouble
More Than Words Can Describe.
Doan's Brought Health
and Happiness.

Mrs. Anna Thurston, 290 South St., Stamford, Conn., says: "I hadn't any more strength than a child, and after sweeping my back hurt me more and more. My headaches were so bad it seemed as though my skull were being torn into shreds and I would finally lose track of everything and lie in a stupor for hours. I felt I had to keep going or lose my mind and I kept up often when I trembled all over with weakness. My feet were swollen and every bone in my body seemed to ache."



My fingers got almost as rigid as pieces of wood and the knuckles swelled. The kidney secretions were dark colored, scanty and terribly burning. I suffered more than words can describe. I finally began using Doan's Kidney Pills and I believe with all my heart that they kept me out of the grave. I am well and happy after going through enough pain to drive me frantic. Doan's saved my life."

Insert in before me this 15th day of Sept., 1915.

BENJAMIN M. AYRES.

Notary Public.

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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, sprains, bruises, soft bunions, heels, boils, follicles, hemorrhoids, and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use. Does not blister or irritate the skin, and never makes the skin dry. It is a sure cure.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic ointment for medicinal purposes, is sold in bottles of 10¢ and 25¢. It is sold at all drug stores. Write for literature. Will send you a free trial bottle for 10¢. Write to: F. T. FORD, P. O. Box 100, Springfield, Mass.

Its Drawback.

"Madam you had better wear that hat much in this dry town. We're not the location here."

"What has that to do with my hat?"

"I notice it is full of cockleberries."

Weekly Health Talks

A Single Remedy Often Cures
Many Diseases

BY VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

It is almost impossible to give a list of the endless diseases that follow indigestion. Perhaps a whole column in this newspaper would be required to print them all. You eat to keep alive—to supply blood and flesh and bone and muscle and brain. It is easy to see that if your food is not digested and taken up by the delicate organs and distributed where it is needed, a disease of some sort is sure to come. Dyspepsia is a common ailment, and so are liver complaint, loss of flesh, nervousness, bad memory, dizziness, sleeplessness, no appetite. Many times, when neglected, indigestion results in coughs, throat diseases, catarrhs, bronchitis and even more dangerous things. And all these disorders arise because the food is not properly digested in the stomach. It is plain even to a child that relief and cure are to be had only by setting up a healthy condition in the stomach. Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., many years ago combined a number of vegetable growths into a temperate remedy for indigestion, and called it Golden Medical Discovery. It is probably the most efficacious discovery ever made in medicine for the list of people all over the world who have had their countless ailments overcome by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes an amazing total of thousands.

I know of no advice better than this: Begin a home treatment today with this good vegetable medicine. It will show you better than I can tell you what it will do. When taking Golden Medical Discovery, you can rest assured of one very important thing: it contains neither alcohol nor opium. There is nothing in it but standard roots and herbs that possess curative properties of a high order. A safe medicine is the only kind you can afford to take.

U. S. CONGRESSMAN QUICKLY FINDS STOMACH RELIEF

Joseph Taggart, M. C., from Kansas,
Declares EATONIC Best for
Indigestion He Ever Used.

A congressman from many arguments for and against different positions. He said before he took his seat in the U. S. House of Representatives that he had used EATONIC for indigestion. He said that a trial of the remedy itself would far surpass the most convincing proof. Read his decision and do what he tells you.

"One box of EATONIC will convince the most skeptical. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for indigestion."

JOSEPH TAGGART.

M. C. M. Kan. Dist., Kan. City, Kan.

Nearly all stomach trouble is caused by too much acid in the stomach. EATONIC neutralizes the excess acidity and enables you to eat what you like and digest what you eat in comfort. It keeps the stomach in a state of perfect health.

Have the secret: EATONIC takes up the acidity, drives the gas out of the body—and the throat goes with it. Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

Old Folk's Coughs

will be relieved promptly by PISO'S. Deep throat tickle; relieves irritation. The remedy tested by more than fifty years of use in

PISO'S